

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book for February.
WINTER PICTURES.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

Gently, as lillies shed their leaves,
When summer suns are fair.
The feathery snow comes floating down,
Like blossoms in the air;
And o'er the earth, like angel's wing,
Unfolding white and pure,
It shines the shield of power divine,
When faith may read it sure.
That life who rules the year, can bring
The life, the loveliness of Spring.

And when the bleak and storm-rob'd day,
Seemed sealed with cares and fears,
Oft, through his prison-house of clouds,
The setting sun appears—
And to the pensive watcher's gaze,
A beam of glory bears,
Which in the noontide summer's prime,
He never, never wears;
Like hope, that pours her light most clear,
When grief's dark clouds are gathering near.

Even the winds, like wavering hosts,
The dark night fill with dread,
Still love may trim the genial fire,
The mind's rich banquet spread.
And as life's storms of sorrow draw
Kind hearts more kindly near,
So nature's cold sternness will make
Dear home more deeply dear—
Thus Faith, and Hope, and Love, are given,
In Winter Pictures, limned by HEAVEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Beautiful Idea.—In the moun-
tain of the Tyrol, hundreds of the wo-
men and children come out when it is
near bedtime, and sing their national
song, until they hear their husbands,
fathers, and brothers answering them
from the hills, on their return home.—
On the shores of the Adriatic sea, the
wives of the fishermen come down to
the beach about sunset, and sing a mela-
dy from Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata."
They sing the first verse and then listen
for some time; they then sing the second
verse and listen until they hear the an-
swer come from the fisherman, who are
thus guided by the sounds to their vil-
lage.

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more
easy than to grow rich. It is only to
trust nobody—to befriend none—to get
every thing and save all we get—to sit
ourselves and every body belonging to
us—to be the friend of no man, and have
no man for your friend—to heap interest
upon interest, rent upon rent—give
nothing to the parson or the poor
—to be mean, miserable and despised
for some twenty or thirty years—and
riches will come as sure as disease and
disappointment. And when pretty nearly
enough wealth is collected by a disregard
of all the charities of the human heart,
and at the expense of every enjoyment
save that of wallowing in filthy meanness
—death comes to finish the work, the
body is buried in a hole, the heirs
dance over it, and the spirit goes—
where?

There is a comment in the above ex-
tract which is too prominent not to be
exceedingly forcible. To how many
toiling, delving beings in this wilderness
world, where all is mutability, will these
few monetary lines apply. It is no pic-
ture of the imagination, no mirage of the
mind, there are thousands acting upon
such principles, and preparing for such
melancholy results."

Affection of Insects for their Young.—
The dragon fly is an inhabitant of the air,
and could not exist in the water; yet in
this last element, which is alone adapted
for her young she ever carefully drops
her eggs. The larvæ of the gad fly are
destined to live in the stomach of the
horse. How shall the parent, a two-
winged fly, convey them thither? By a
mode truly extraordinary. Flying round
the animal, she cautiously poises her
body for an instant, while she glues a sin-
gle egg to one of the hairs of his skin,
and repeats this process until she has fix-
ed in a similar manner many hundred
eggs. These, after a few days, on the
application of the slightest moisture at-
tended by warmth, hatch into little grubs.
Whenever, therefore the horse chances
to lick any part of his body to which they
are attached, the moisture of the tongue
discloses one or more grubs, which adhe-
ring to it by means of the saliva, are con-
veyed into the mouth, and thence find
their way into the stomach. But here a
question occurs to you. It is but a small
portion of the horse's body which he can
reach with his tongue—what, you ask,
becomes of the eggs deposited on other
parts? I will tell you how the gad fly
avoids the dilemma; and I will then ask
you if she does not discover a provident
forethought, a depth of instinct, which
almost casts into the shade the boasted
reason of man? She places her eggs
only on those parts of the skin which the
horse is able to reach with his tongue;
nay, she confines them almost exclusively
to the knee or the shoulder, which he is
sure to lick. What could the most re-
fined reason, the most precise adaptation
of means to an end do more.—Kirby and
Spence's Introduction to Entomology.

Riches may procure the respect of
men, but not the favor of God. Poverty
may exclude from the favor of the
world, but not from the bliss of Hea-
ven.

From Sears' (N. Y.) Magazine for January.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.

'Time, faith, and energy.' Perhaps
there never was a period in our history,
when greater necessity existed for the
exercise of the recuperative energies of
the people and of the country, than at the
present moment. Thousands have been
injured by the vicissitudes of trade and
the change of fortune. The rich have
become poor, and the independent have
lost their means of support. Many under
such circumstances are disposed to des-
pond. They fear that their chances have
gone by, that the tide in their affairs has
been at its flood, and is subsiding, that
the future has little hope or encourage-
ment. Not so, however, in a country
like ours, if they possess health and en-
ergy, and on the sunny side of fifty—
vigilance, industry, and perseverance,
'time, faith, and energy,' will accomplish
much. Some of the most eminent men
that ever lived, were comparatively ob-
scure in early life. Adversity not only
tested their courage, but it roused and
excited their minds. They saw the ne-
cessity of an extraordinary struggle; and
nerving themselves to the trial and tem-
ptations of life, they rushed on boldly,
and in most cases with success. The
truth is, that experience, although a se-
vere, is a most excellent task master.—
No one knows better how to enjoy
wealth than the individual who has ac-
quired it, through the sweat of the brow.
Few understand the real mutations and
the philosophy of life, who have not seen
the air blown bubbles of youth and hope
fade away as they attempted to clap
them, who have realized much of the
disappointment and vexation to which
human flesh is heir. It is only by trial
that we feel the spirit of manhood within
us, and with a moral courage, worthy a
lady and intellectual nature, determine
not to be intimidated by a single blow
of misfortune, or be disheartened because
clouds and darkness occasionally obscure
the prospect? This, at least, is the true
policy. 'The Deity has given us many
attributes. We live in a world which
presents many means of sustenance.—
Our country is rich in soil, fertility, in
health and enterprise. Millions yet un-
born, may grow up and prosper upon her
bosom, while new sources of industry,
of wealth, and prosperity are developed,
with every year of our national existence.
Again, then, we may say to those who
have suffered or are suffering from the
mutations of fortune, be not cast down,
do not despair. Gather a lesson from
some of the frail but green and glorious
vines, which, born in darkness and ob-
scurity, spring forward and court the
sunshine and the light, as essential to
their existence. The gloom of to day
may serve but to prelude the glory of to-
morrow. The thick cloud, which hovers
above and darkens our path, may soon
pass away and give place to blue skies
and golden sunshine. 'Nature,' observes
an eloquent writer, 'scatters the seeds
of genius to the winds, and though some
may be choked by the thorns and bram-
bles of early adversity, yet others will
now and then strike root, even in the
clefts of the rock, struggle bravely up into
sunshine, and spread over their birth
place all the beauties of vegetation.' So
with the ways of fortune. It is a cher-
ished theory of ours, that sooner or later,
even in this life, the beings who cling to
truth, virtue and integrity, who have hope
in heaven, who make proper use of the
faculties and energies with which they
are blessed by Providence, will ultimately
succeed, and may, in the true spirit of
philosophy, smile upon the storms and
tempests in which, for a time, they may
be surrounded. 'Time, faith, and ener-
gy' are essential after such a convulsion
as has been experienced in the momen-
tary and commercial world of this Union.
The worst, we feel satisfied, has gone by.
The future should not be disregarded,
for in that future, with the proper facili-
ties animated by the proper motives, and
pursuing steadily and vigilantly, lauda-
ble objects, contentment, peace, and pros-
perity will assuredly be found.

Woman's Tender... and Love.—It
has often been remarked that, in sick-
ness, there is no hand like woman's, no
heart like woman's heart—and there is
not. A man's breast may swell with un-
utterable sorrow, and apprehension may
rend his mind; yet place him by the
sick couch, and in the shadow, rather
than the light of the sad lamp that watches
it—let him have to count over the long
dull hours of night, and wait, alone and
sleepless, the struggle of the gray dawn
into the chamber of suffering—let him be
appointed to this ministry, even for the
sake of the brother of his heart, or the
father of his being, and his grosser
nature, even where it is most perfect,
will tire; his eyes will close, and his
spirit grow impatient of the dreary task;
and, though love and anxiety remain un-
diminished, his mind will own to itself
a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness
which, indeed, he may be ashamed of
and struggle to reject, but which, despite
of all his efforts, remains to characterize
his nature, and prove in one instance, at
least, his manly weakness. But see a
mother, a sister, or a wife in his place.
The woman feels no weariness, and even
no recollection of self. In Silence, in the
depth of night, she dwells, not only
passively, but so far as the qualified
terms may express our meaning, joyously.
Her ear acquires a blind man's in-
sight, as from time to time it catches
the slightest stir or whisper, or the
breath of the now more-than ever loved
one, who lies under the hand of human
affliction. Her step, as in obedience to
an impulse or a signal, would not awa-
ken a mouse; if she speaks, her ac-
cents are a soft echo of natural harmony,
most delicious to the sick man's ear, con-
veying all that sound can convey of pity,
comfort, and devotion, and thus, night
and night, she tends him like a creature
sent from a higher world, when all earth-
ly watchfulness has failed; her eye never
winking, her mind never palting, her
nature, that at all other times is weak-
ness, now gaining a superhuman strength
and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and
her sex alone predominant.—Bunim.

Power of the Voice over Children.—
It is usual to attempt the management of
children either by corporeal punishment,
or by rewards addressed to the senses,
or by words alone. There is one other
means of government, the power and
importance of which are seldom regarded.
I refer to the human voice. A blow may
be inflicted on a child, accompanied by
words so uttered as to counteract entirely
its intended effect. Or the parent may
use language in the correction of the
child which may recall the image of a
fond mother, long since in Heaven.
Her sweet smile and ever clear counte-
nance are brought vividly to recollection.
So also is her voice; and blessed is that
parent who is endowed with a pleasing
utterance. What is it which lulls the
infant to repose? It is no array of mere
words. There is no charm to the un-
taught one in letters, syllables and sen-
tences. It is the sound which strikes
its little ear that soothes and composes
it to sleep. A few words, however un-
skillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft
tone, are found to possess a magic in-
fluence. Think ye that this influence is
confined to the cradle? No; it is dif-
fused over every age, and ceases not
while the child remains under the paren-
tal roof. Is the boy growing rude in
manner, and boisterous in speech? I
know of no instrument so sure to control
these tendencies, as the gentle tones of a
mother. She who speaks to her son
harshly, does not give to his conduct the
sanction of her own example. She
pours oil on the already raging flame.
In the pressure of duty, we are liable to
utter ourselves hastily to our children.
Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud
and irritating tone. Instead of allaying
the passions of the child, it serves direct-
ly to increase them. Every fretful ex-
pression awakens in him the same spirit
which produced it. So does a pleasant
voice call up agreeable feelings. What
ever disposition, therefore, we would
encourage in a child, the same we should
manifest in the tone with which we ad-
dress them.—Christian Register.

Spruce Young Men.—Wanted.—A
few spruce young men, says the Editor
of a Western paper, to stand in the
church door, at the assembling of the
congregation, for the devout purpose of
clearing the ladies out of countenance.
No other qualification than a good share
of impudence is required for this employ-
ment. If, however, to this should be
added a complete destitution of sense or
propriety, or a talent for making polite
remarks upon each lady as she passes
or even a capability of creating a laugh
among his comrades at her expense, the
applicant will be considered as more in-
tensely qualified for his station.

Some bulls are touching. We cannot
but smile at the remark of the poor Irish-
man, who, when stretched upon a hospital
cot, said, 'I think I'd get better but for
the thought of having no where to die.'

The Yankee in a Quandary.—We
heard an anecdote a few days since when
visiting in the country, which struck us
at the time as remarkably funny. The
relator, a hearty hale old Dutchman, was
not possessed of the most extended vo-
cabulary of English words, and the con-
versation happening to turn on language,
and the ridiculous appearance made by
two persons, each talking in his own
tongue, and neither understanding the
other, he gave the following incident as
illustrative of the ludicrous mistakes often
made under such circumstances. A
Yankee from down East, having 'deter-
mined to try his fortune in York state,'
found himself one sunny day in a Dutch
neighborhood, and, wearied with his
travel, as the sun waxed toward the me-
ridian, he waxed hungry. So entering
one of the broad Dutch 'stoops,' where
sat a rosy, round-faced matron, he soon
succeeded in making known the condition
of his stomach. The matron responded
with a good natured hospitable smile 'yaw
yaw,' and proceeded forthwith to make
the necessary arrangements. But now
came the difficulty—how to gratify
her guest's taste, she endeavored to dis-
cover if he had any preference for partic-
ular dishes, but to no purpose; at last
mastering all the English at her com-
mand, she asked, 'Wat will yer, spak-
eyers or wust?' The Yankee started
—the question was repeated with em-
phasis—another stare—spikes and iron
or worst?—he gazed at the astonished
Yankee—spikes and irons—spikes and
irons or worst? and again he started.—
The matron grew vexed, and brandishing
her knife, repeated in a tone of which
few of the gentle sex can form an idea—
'spake and eyers, or wust?' The Yan-
kee shot the spit in a twinkling, mattering
as he went, spikes and irons or worse,
oh the Jezabel! He went without his
dinner that day.

*Pork and eggs, or sausages.

Indian mode of Swimming.—The
mode of swimming among the Mandans,
as well as among most of the other tribes,
is quite different from that practiced in
most parts of the civilized world. The
Indian, instead of parting his hands, sim-
ultaneously under his chin, and making
the stroke outward in a horizontal direc-
tion, causing thereby a serious strain
upon the chest, throws his body alter-
nately upon the left and right side, rais-
ing one arm above the water, and reach-
ing as far forward as he can to dip it,
while his whole weight and force are
spent upon the one that is passing under
him, and like a paddle, propelling him
along; whilst this arm is making a half
circle and is being raised out of the water
behind him, the opposite arm is describ-
ing a similar arch in the air over his
head, to be dipped in the water as far
as he can reach before him, with the
hand turned under, forming a sort of
bucket, to act most effectively as it pas-
ses in its turn underneath him. By this
bold and powerful mode of swimming,
which may want the grace that many
would wish to see, much of the fatigue
and strain upon the breast and spine are
avoided, and a man will preserve his
strength and breath much longer in this
alternate and rolling motion than he can
in the usual mode of swimming.

A Penobscot Indian was recently sen-
tenced to the jail in Bangor, Maine, for
thirty days. The next day his wife
presented herself with four children, to
the jailor wishing, as she said, to help
serve out her husband's sentence,
supposing, that if the six were in-
carcerated five days, the husband would
be entitled to a discharge.

Law and Marriage.—A case now in
trial in the U. S. Supreme Court, at
Washington—that of Jewel vs. Jewel,
from South Carolina, involves a ques-
tion of marriage between a Catholic
woman and a Jew, who, after living
fifteen years together, and bearing eight
children, separated, and Jewel married a
Jewess, and died intestate, leaving two
families. The contest is, which is le-
gitimate? The parties are highly res-
pectable, and the event of the suit im-
portant. The legal requisites of a
valid marriage will be discussed.

A curious instance of the uncertainty
of human testimony was exhibited last
week in the District Court at Philadel-
phia, in the case of Davis vs. the Bank
of the Northern Liberties. Some years
since a man was indicted, convicted
and imprisoned for the forgery of certain
checks in the plaintiff's name upon the
bank. This person was convicted main-
ly upon the evidence of a teller in the
bank. The convict has served out the
term of his imprisonment, and now Davis
sues the bank to recover his deposit.—
The bank defends itself upon the ground
that the checks once said to be forged,
were genuine & produces the same clerk
to prove their genuineness. He says he
relies mainly in declaring them for-
geries, upon the omission of the middle
name of the plaintiff in the signature;
but now finds that it is also wanting
upon some of the genuine checks.

There are two things which ought to
teach us to think meanly of human glory;
the very best have had their calumnia-
tors, the very worst their panegyrists.

Great Excitement in Poplin, N. H.—
The Exeter News Letter contains a
long and interesting article under this
head, from which we gather that the
little town of Poplin, in the vicinity of
Exeter, is the theatre of a great deal of
excitement at the present time. A good
woman lately dreamed that there was a
vast amount of treasure buried in that
town. This report revived old rumors
and legends of pirate treasures, which
had been brought thither many years
ago, and there concealed—and which
hazels, and other popular means were
resorted to, without success, to discover
the precise spot beneath which the trea-
sure was deposited. At length the new-
ly revived science of Mesmerism was
thought of. A woman who possessed
the power of clairvoyance was found.
MAGNETIZED according to all the esab-
lished rules, and designated the exact
place where the money is hid!
This, however, happened to be in the
midst of a swamp; nevertheless, a number
of athletic young men have undertaken
the labor of unearthing the treasure, and
have been for several days busily at work
digging a pit eight feet by five. But the water
runs in as fast as the earth is removed, and
it is necessary to keep two pumps in constant
operation. At the last advices they had,
notwithstanding the numerous obstacles,
removed the earth to the depth of several
feet, and with a crow-bar had struck some-
thing hard, some two or three feet further
down. The editor of the News Letter
shrewdly suggests that as there are plenty
of rocks and roots in every other direction,
this must of course be the chest of money!—
The magnetized lady is present and super-
intends the operations, and hundreds of peo-
ple from neighboring towns daily visit the
spot to witness the proceedings.

Such ridiculous doings were in character
during the dark ages, and prove that even
in this enlightened age humbug is not ex-
tinct.—Boston Journal.

The Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, Commis-
sioner of Patents, has presented to Con-
gress his Report for the year 1847. It
comprises notices of the Inventions, Im-
provements in Machinery, in Arts, and
in Industrial and Economical Processes,
with statistics of the Population, Produc-
tion, &c. &c. of the several States for
the year 1842.

The editors of the New York Tribune
have received a copy of the Report, and
have presented their readers with some
of the facts embodied in this valuable
document in a condensed shape, from
which we extract the following:—
Indian corn may be raised in the
West at \$2 per acre—the cost of plough-
ing, planting, and tilling, with the culti-
vator—and then turned into pork by
allowing the hogs to gather it—the corn
thus costing but a little over 6 cents per
bushel, (ears.) Hogs in this way may
be brought without feeding to weigh
300 lbs., at which size after taking off
the two hams, they may be fried up by
the new steaming process, and made to
yield an average of 60 per cent of lard.
By this process hogs may be made to
net in the West \$3, to \$3.50 per hun-
dred instead of \$1.50; which is the av-
erage now realized for them. A new ar-
ticle of lard of the purest white, very
hard, and unaffected by the heat of the
climate, is produced by a recently dis-
covered process, at an extra cost of only
half a cent per pound. Hogs may be
easily kept through the winter by sow-
ing fields of rye, and allowing them to
run on them. Thus pork may be pro-
duced in unlimited quantity at a cost of
\$1 per hundred.

Lard-oil is now manufactured in
vast quantities at the West, and the busi-
ness is rapidly extending. It is superi-
or to olive or sperm oil for machinery,
for the manufacture of woolsens, &c. and
can be furnished at half the price. Upon
chemical analysis, it is found to be scarcely
different in its elements from sperm.

An increase of only one cent per lb
on the product of the pork made in the
U. States would amount to \$30,000,000
per annum, and more than this may be
easily effected. If the skin of hogs
were taken off on killing, the cost would
be no greater than now, the pork would
taste better, and the skin would be
worth many millions of dollars. The
bristles, too, are generally wasted, as
they should not be. The foreign mar-
ket for pork, lard and oil is just opening,
and is almost boundless. The quantity
produced may easily be doubled, and its
productiveness greatly increased.

A new Wheat has been introduced
from the Mediterranean, which is impre-
gnable to the assaults of the Hessian fly
and the rust.
The experiments of the last year have
fully established the practicability and
profit of making Sugar from the stalks of
the maize or Indian corn. The yield is
10 per cent. of saccharine matter, while
the cane yields 8½ and the Beet but 3.

The Silk Culture is established in this
country. The American raw Silk is
admitted to be superior to any other
known. Its production is increasing in
New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indi-
ana, Kentucky and Tennessee. One
establishment in Ohio pays \$4 per bush-
el for cocoons, and profitably manufac-
tures Silk to the amount of \$1,000 per
month. One person there will feed 2,
000,000 worms next year. Very great
improvements in the business have been
made within the last year."

The Editors of the Tribune state that
finding it impossible to make room for a
complete summary of this important doc-

ument they have determined to publish
it entire, with its engravings of improved
machinery &c. in an Extra Tribune,
pamphlet edition of 95 large and close
octavo pages, at a cost of 25 cents, or 5
copies for \$1

In a speech made by the Hon. Philip
Triplet, in the House of Representatives
on Monday, in relation to an appropria-
tion for the continuation of Improvements
on the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio and
Arkansas rivers, that gentleman stated
that within the last two years, there had
been seventy four steamboats lost on
these waters, the total value of which
was \$1,110,000, and that of their cargoes
\$920,000; making in all \$2,030,000
worth of property lost and destroyed,
during that time, for want of the im-
provement for which the appropriation
was designed to pay; a sum, the inter-
est of which for eighteen months, (the
time covered by this bill,) would more
than pay the amount asked to be appro-
priated to remove the obstructions which
caused the loss. Mr. T. remarked in
connection with this statement, that
seventy or eighty thousand dollars annu-
ally would have removed every snag
from the Channel of the Ohio and Mis-
sissippi rivers. Out of the seventy-four
boats lost, sixty-one perished owing to
these obstructions—snags, rocks, and
sand bars—which might all be removed.
The value of these sixty-one boats
and their cargoes was \$1,650,000.

Decide not Hastily.—Investigate
thoroughly and impartially every sugges-
tion thrown out to you; weigh it in the
balance of truth, and not interest—and
be not hasty to decide. Better, far better
to reflect a twelve month, than to repent
a life time. It is a great error with
young men to be hasty in making new
acquaintances—hasty in expressing their
opinion, and hasty to catch at the first
shining bait that is presented to their
view. Of this error we would have you
beware—guard against it—and never
come to a decision without much fore-
thought and deliberation. If you habitu-
ate yourself to this practice, it will not
be difficult to observe it, and the benefit
that will accrue from such a course is in-
conceivably great. Through life you
will see the value of it; and it will be a
matter of rejoicing to know that you
have been kept from many irregularities
and vices, and false friendships, which
otherwise you could not have avoided.

It is a curious fact that there is not a
5th regiment of light dragoons in the
British army. The reason is, that in the
Irish rebellion, about half a century ago,
the 5th regiment, almost to a man, desert-
ed and joined the insurgents. This so
exasperated George III. that he declared a
5th regiment of dragoons should not
exist in his reign; and from that time
the numbering of these regiments jumps
from 4 to 6.

Late from Mexico.—By last advices
from Mexico, we learn that extensive
preparations are making for the cam-
paign of Texas. Orders have been given
for the enlistment of 24,000 men in
the various departments, to be in readi-
ness by the 1st of March, the greater
portion of whom, it is said, are to be em-
ployed in Texas.

A Fine Reputation.—At the Quarter
Session for the Midland District, recently
held at Kingston, (Upper Canada,) a
Captain Shewell said that he had trav-
elled through the four quarters of the
globe, and for its size, had never seen
so virtuous and demoralized a place as
Kingston.

A Little Curious.—Out of twenty-six
Wesleyan chapels in Sierra Leone, Afri-
ca, the roof timbers, the flooring and
other wood work of twenty are com-
posed nearly exclusively of slave ships,
which have been taken by British men-
of-war on the coast, and condemned by
the mixed commission court.

Desecration of the Sabbath.—The late
general election all over France, was held
on the Sabbath. The same is the practice
in the South American republics. At New
Orleans, Sunday is a review day for the
troops, and grand gala day for every body;
and in the evening the theatres reap the
best harvest of the week.

Convict Killed.—A convict in the
penitentiary at Jackson, Miss., being or-
dered by the keeper, Mr. John F. Price,
to roll up his pantaloons that it might be
seen if he had on a pair of socks that he
had missed in the establishment, refused
and seizing a hammer, was rushing upon
the keeper, when the latter drew a pis-
tol and shot him through the heart.

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding
person that was able to govern a family.
What makes people scold? Because
they cannot govern themselves. How
then can they govern others? Those
who govern well are generally calm.—
They are prompt and resolute, but steady
and mild.

Justice is a duty—generosity a virtue.
Yet the world is too apt to regard the
first as a favor and the latter a folly.

The Legislature of Missouri has passed a
law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of SAMUEL B. EPPELEY, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on Monday the 20th of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

HORSES.

(One of which is a valuable Stallion.) Horse gears, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one broad tread Wagon, one Plantation Wagon, one Carriage and Harness, Winnowing Mill, Patent Cutting box, Ploughs, Harrows, and all kinds of Farming Utensils. Hay by the ton Grain in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention; also a Half Patent DISTILLERY, and all the apparatus belonging thereto.

Also, at the same time and place. Will be offered for sale the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Lot of Land,

containing 11 Acres & 43 Perches near

Also, the

MILLS & FARM,

containing 268 Acres and 103 Perches.

Indisputable titles will be given, and terms of sale will be made known by JACOB MYERS, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, one mile west of Muncasterburg, on Thursday the 23d of February inst. the following property, viz:

Horses and Horse Gears.

Cattle, one four Horse Wagon, (nearly new) one one Horse do. Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivator, Screen, Winnowingmill, Cutting Box, (Patent) Hay Carriage, Ladders, Hay by the Ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground, Blacksmith tools, &c. &c.—Also, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Cook Case, Stoves, &c. with a variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A credit will be given.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th of February inst.

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, &c. and until that time persons wishing to purchase Goods at retail, will please call and examine my Stock, as I will sell without regard to cost.

Any person wishing to purchase Goods at wholesale, would do well to call on or before that time, as I wish to dispose of the entire stock together if possible.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Feb. 6. All persons indebted to me by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and make arrangements to settle the same.

VENDUE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on the farm of the Widow Stewart, in Freedom township, on Tuesday the 7th day of March next, the following property, viz:

Four head of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, Horse gears, a narrow wheel Wagon, Ploughs and Harrow, Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when terms of sale will be made known by JOHN ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

To the friends of Temperance in Adams county and elsewhere.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the last special County Temperance Convention, holden in Huntersburg, it was recommended to the Friends of Temperance, to assemble in similar gatherings as often as it was practicable and convenient for them so to do. And as several of the Societies have already recommended that another Convention be called; and as all of the Societies have on many occasions expressed their readiness to attend all such meetings: It is, therefore, suggested by the undersigned, representing the several Societies in this County, that all unite in electing twenty delegates each, to represent them in a County Temperance Convention, to be held in the Church at Huntersburg, on Wednesday the 22d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Secretaries of the several Societies are particularly requested to put the Convention in possession of all useful statistical information concerning their respective Societies, in order that all may know the progress of the cause throughout the County during the past year.

Societies in adjoining Counties are requested to take measures to have themselves represented in the Convention, and the public generally are most respectfully requested to attend.

Several learned, eloquent, and distinguished champions of the cause are expected to address the Convention.

R. G. M'Creary, Albert Vandyke, Thomas Warren, Robert Major, Jonas John, John Neely, Hugh King, William Morrison, William Maginly, L. R. Hamerly, Joseph Baugher, M. A. Slagle, John M'Creary, David Schriver, Joseph R. Henry, David A. Buehler, A. K. Myers.

Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 30.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE following articles were not disposed of at the late Ladies' Sale. They are now offered on very favorable terms—as a sale of them is anxiously desired. They are deposited at the residence of Mrs. Watson, where those desirous of obtaining articles of the kind enumerated, are requested to call and examine them.

Children's Linen Hfs. Purse
Ladies Caps 1 Knitting bag
Small White Aprons Lamp Mats
Children's Frocks 1 White Comfort
Paddies 1 pair Gentleman's
Stockings Worked Slippers
1 pair Cake Covers 1 pair Infant's Socks
Large White Capes Gent's Watch Cases
Gent's Linen Collars Purple & Black Velvet
Infant's Caps Purple & Black Fringe
Infant's Merino Shoes Children's Woollen
Boy's Linen Collars Bonnets
Nanken Mitts Telling
1 Ladies Cravat Knot Insertion
Bags 1 pair Ladies Shoes.
Pincushions
Dec. 26.

Consumption and Liver Complaint.

And all diseases of the chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

Consumption.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

'The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit; mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us.'

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHIE.

LIVER COMPLAINT and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John st.

Violent PAIN IN THE SIDE—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. F. H. ALLEN, No. 7 Merchants Row.
S. H. BUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprietor, Sole Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams County.

Nov. 28.

J. PEASE & SON'S

Compound Hoarhound Candy
THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty-five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the Extract or Hoarhound they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound.

About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as regarded its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached.

Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise. When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in, and no immediate relief takes place, the chances are altogether against the patient attacked—it is when remedies are taken in time, that disease is checked and life saved. There is no disease but may not be suffered to go to such a length, that no medicine or physician in the world can save the person attacked. This should be remembered by all—the safety of life is, to be prepared in time. On the first symptoms of a Cold, Cough, or Chillsiness, the clearest exposure or Hoarhound Candy should be freely used according to directions; and in every case where it is so taken in proper time, the cold or cough will be broken up or eradicated. We feel it our duty to impress this upon every one—all remedies must be taken in time.

Remember, each package of the genuine Hoarhound Candy is signed, J. PEASE & SON.

This valuable and pleasant Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, Agent for Adams County. Country Merchants, and other Storekeepers in the vicinity, can be supplied by S. H. BUEHLER, who has just received a fresh supply from the manufacturers, and on as liberal commission as those bought of Messrs. Pease & Son, in New York.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County for 1842.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz:—From the fourth day of January, A. D. 1842, until the second day of January, A. D. 1843—both days inclusive:

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer, at settlement, Jan. 4th, 1842. \$1210 82
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement. 6432 51
Outstanding Quit Rents in hands of Geo. Heck. 85 50
Do. do. Robert King. 43 21
To County Rates and Levies, for 1842, to wit:
Borough. \$869 26
Cumberland. 968 03
Germany. 455 80
Berwick. 832 33
Huntington. 691 94
Lancaster. 504 01
Hamiltonban. 1050 37
Liberly. 502 05
Hamilton. 761 88
Menallen. 1179 57
Straban. 1051 76
Franklin. 1134 68
Conowago. 859 14
Tyrone. 485 52
Mountjoy. 591 57
Mountpleasant. 809 99
Reading. 827 38
Freedom. 313 65
Union. 830 57

To County Quit Rents on the Borough, for 1842, 200 00
Note discounted by J. B. M'Pherson. 900 00
Cash received from J. J. Kuhn, costs paid by York county. 240 25
Do. John Rahn, for Estray Sheep. 3 50
Do. for Lumber from Berlin Bridge. 93
Do. from J. Cunningham, Esq. for Estray Horse. 31 53
Do. Moses M. Neely, for due bill of Crabbs. 25 00
Do. G. W. Bowen, for Rent, 30 00

\$23922 74

The outstanding County Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Collectors.	Townships.	Amount.
1836. William M'Creary	Liberly	\$100 00
1840. George Heck	Borough	59 71
do.	do. Quit Rents	55 36
1841. Michael Bowers	Huntington	196 30
Israel Irvin*	Hamiltonban	115 89
Lewis Woriz*	Liberly	36 91
Geo. H. Binder	Hamilton	132 61
Michael Hoffman*	Menallen	302 16
Jacob Piizer	Tyrone	60 34
1842. Abraham Plank*	Cumberland	673 03
James Renshaw*	Germany	185 80
Jacob Martin*	Berwick	422 33
Wm. Leas*	Huntington	489 93
Geo. Sheffer*	Lancaster	254 01
Alexander Harbaugh*	Hamiltonban	652 44
Samuel Loudon*	Liberly	174 05
David Hollinger*	Hamilton	216 88
John Burkholder*	Menallen	833 57
Peter Monfort*	Straban	265 76
David Chamberlain*	Franklin	410 23
Nicholas Stenz*	Conowago	537 14
Amos Myers*	Tyrone	274 52
Jesse D. Newmant	Mountjoy	63 57
Jas. Lockhart, sen.*	Mountpleasant	519 99
Jacob Hildebrand*	Reading	227 88
David Rhodes*	Freedom	244 01
Wm. Gitt*	Union	560 57

\$8004 99

Those marked (*) have since paid in part, those (†) in full.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the undersigned, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Accounts, from the fourth day of January, A. D. 1842, until the second day of January, A. D. 1843—both days inclusive:—

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer, at settlement, Jan. 4th, 1842. \$1210 82
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement. 6432 51
Do. Quit Rents in hands of Geo. Heck. 85 50
Do. do. Robert King. 43 21
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1842. 14719 49
County Quit Rents. 200 00
Note discounted by J. B. M'Pherson. 900 00
Cash received from J. J. Kuhn, costs paid by York county. 240 25
Do. John Rahn, for Estray Sheep. 3 50
Do. for Lumber from Berlin Bridge. 93
Do. from J. Cunningham, Esq. for Estray Horse. 31 53
Do. Moses M. Neely, for due bill of Crabbs. 25 00
Do. G. W. Bowen, for Rent of Office. 30 00

\$23922 74

WE, the undersigned, AUDITORS of the County of Adams, Penna. elected and sworn pursuant to law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the Account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the fourth day of January, 1842, and ending on the second day of January, 1843—both days inclusive:—That said Account, as stated above, and entered of record in settlement book in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct; and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams by JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Four Dollars and one Cent;—and in Outstanding Taxes, the sum of Eight Thousand and Sixty four Dollars and Ninety nine Cents.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, at Gettysburg, our place of settling Public Accounts, the second day of January, A. D. 1843.

Feb. 6.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

FOR SALE.
2 dozen Fur Hats,
At the reduced price of \$2 50, for
Cash only, at the Cash Store of
H. S. FORNEY & Co.

Jan. 2.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg," on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the School-house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS WARREN, Pres't.
JOHN LITTLE, Sec'y.

CR.

By Orders paid out as follows, viz:

Auditing Public Accounts.	\$42 50
Tuition of Poor Children, (Reading)	10 56
Do. (Conowago)	46 20
Do. (Union)	27 45
Roads, Bridges, and Township Views and Damages.	156 37
Assessors' Pay.	676 00
Collectors' Fees and Releases.	572 28
Bills of Court Costs.	400 45
Pox and Wild-cat Scalps, and Fees.	42 53
Treasurer of Poor-house.	5400 00
Grand Jury and Tip-staves' pay.	314 98
General Jury and do.	636 44
Work done at Public Buildings.	26 71
J. J. Kuhn, Commissioners' pay.	146 00
Wm. Douglass, do. do.	100 00
Geo. Basehoar, do. do.	103 00
H. J. Schreiner, Clerk—salary from Nov. 1st, 1841, until Nov. 10th, 1842.	309 00
Do. making extra assessments and attending Appeals.	52 00
Counsel to Commissioners.	50 00
Directors of the Poor—pay.	60 00
Court crier's pay.	50 39
Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners.	253 83
Public Printing and Blanks.	257 99
Prothonotary, Recorder, and Clerk of Sessions—fees.	92 12
Coroner's fees on Inquests.	56 19
Blank Books, Postage and Stationery for Commissioners' Office.	27 61
Do. and do. for Public Offices.	62 36
Wood for Public Buildings, part of which was for 1841.	172 52
Officers of Spring Elections—pay.	296 86
Do. General do.	397 22
Last payment on Horner's Bridge.	668 34
First payment on Middle creek Bridge.	267 00
Second do. on do.	260 66
Rebuilding Bridge near Dellone's Mill.	155 00
Repairs and materials found for sundry Bridges.	103 04
Medical attendance on prisoners.	28 00
Errors in Tax refunded.	8 00
Interest on money borrowed from Wm. Douglass.	43 20
Constables' fees for imprisoning vagrants.	8 12
Oil for Bridges at Berlin.	28 50
Sawing Wood for Public Buildings.	1 75
Treasurer of Conowago township School fund, amount of School funds due said Township.	352 00
Geo. W. M'Clellan, Sheriff, summoning Jurors for 1842.	107 50
Interest on Note discounted by J. B. M'Pherson.	9 60
By Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors.	8064 99
Certificates of Constables' Returns.	82 09
Cash paid Geo. W. M'Clellan, Note and Interest.	321 00
Do. Wm. Douglass, do.	314 00
Do. J. B. M'Pherson, do.	934 35
Treasurer's pay.	218 03
Balance in hands of Treasurer.	1104 01

\$23922 74



IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said office, at Gettysburg, the second day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

WM. DOUGLASS,
GEORGE BASEHOAR,
JAMES PATTERSON. } Comm's.

Attest—ROBERT G. HARPER, County Clerk.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs COMSTOCK & Co. New York.

Deafness.—Dr. M'Nair's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's Ring bone Cure, a sure destruction to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Fettered Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Sphon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; cures coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache.—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure for Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Baldness.—Balm of Columbia—for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Headache.—Dr. Sphon's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious.

Lin's Spread Plasters.—A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness, positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Comstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all Worms, in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnstock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Stores of S. H. BUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates can be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec 19.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The Life Medicines recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder and by this means, the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heart-burn and headache, restlessness, ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, costiveness, diarrhoea, cholera, fever of all kinds



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA. Feb. 27, 1843.

To the politeness of Mr. MARSHALL, of the House of Representatives, we are indebted for a copy of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the Finances of the Commonwealth. This document goes into a detail of our financial situation, which is not very flattering. They are determined, however, they say, to meet the crisis, and that they have a bill now in progress, which will shortly be reported, making provision for the Distribution of the State Debt among the Counties, on account of the inequality of taxation under the existing laws.

Phrenokosmian Celebration

This Society celebrated their anniversary on Wednesday evening last. Not having been present, we can give no sketch of the performance. The speakers, we learn, were R. G. H. Clarkson, Rufus K. Irwin, Charles Horner, and Professor Smith. From the eulogies bestowed upon them by those who had the pleasure of hearing them, we feel satisfied that the exercises must have been highly interesting.

God's Lady's Book.—The March No. of this beautiful periodical has been received. Its contents are all original, and of interest. The embellishments are "The Emigrant's Daughter," "The Village Church," and a colored plate of the Fashions.

National Convention.

It will be seen by an article in the preceding page, that the Whig members of Congress have fixed upon the 3d of March, 1844, as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This is the same day fixed upon by the great State Convention held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last; so that it is evident a perfect understanding is had upon this subject throughout the country. We feel gratified that this matter has been fixed: it will go far to bring together the great party which triumphed so gloriously in 1840—and, if we mistake not the "signs of the times," will do so again in 1844.

The Tariff.

It will be observed in the preceding page, that the Legislature of this State has passed resolutions of a decisive character in regard to the principle of protection, with a unanimity we scarcely expected—the vote being but 11 against, to 79 for. We notice with pleasure the names of our County Representatives in the affirmative. Mr. Buchanan, in voting for Mr. McDuffie's abstract anti-protection resolutions, has not only done so against Pennsylvania interests, but against the expressed opinions of his own friends in the Legislature. Why he is so wedded to Southern notions in this particular, we cannot comprehend. It is said his private feelings and sentiments are entirely opposed to that evidenced by his public acts.

Message.

On Wednesday last, the President of the U. States communicated to Congress a message, in reply to the resolution calling upon him for information in regard to the taking possession of the town of Monterey, in California, by Capt. Jones. The President says, that Capt. Jones took possession on his own responsibility, and without authority from this Government, and that he has, in consequence, been recalled.

Right of Search.

Some important remarks by Sir Robert Peel in the British Parliament, will be found in the preceding column. These remarks have already given rise to a discussion in the Senate of the United States, and from symptoms, the claim of a right to visitation may lead to unpleasant consequences, as Americans are very sensitive on this subject.

The Governor has appointed CHARLES M'CLURE, Esq. of Carlisle, Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the room of Judge Parsons. Mr. Hutter is retained as Deputy Secretary.

Great Flood.

An Arkansas paper of the 3d inst. says that there had been a most fearful freshet in Red River, which had inundated the adjoining country, and swept all before it. A great many persons were taken off the tops of trees and houses by a steamboat which went from place to place; but it is supposed that over a hundred lives were lost between Fulton and Jonesborough alone; and along the bottoms, the loss of property and human life must be immense.

A Whig State Convention was to be held in Virginia on Wednesday last. We have not yet received any account of its doings. We have only to hope that its proceedings may have been marked with the same harmony and enthusiasm, and to the same end that our Pennsylvania Convention exhibited.

Land Sales.—The farm of John Nicodemus, in Carroll county, Md. containing 150 acres, was sold a few days ago, to Richard Smith, for \$55 per acre—making \$12,750.

Whig State Convention.

The Convention of the friends of HENRY CLAY, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, was one of the largest and most respectable ever convened in Harrisburg. We cannot now give the exact number of the delegates assembled; but should suppose, from various circumstances, that not fewer than from eight hundred to one thousand were in attendance—"all (to use the language of the Inteligencer) active, ardent, and true-hearted Whigs, actuated by the best feeling, and determined to spare no effort to effect a thorough organization of the party in Pennsylvania, and insure its triumph when the hour of trial arrives."

At ten o'clock, on the 22d, the Convention was organized temporarily by the appointment of Col Geo. Mayer, of Lancaster, as President, and Morton M'Michael, Esq. of Philadelphia, and Dr. Let Benson, of Berks, as Secretaries.

A committee of thirty-three, being one from each County represented, was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. During the absence of the committee, the Convention was addressed by Judge Conrad and Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. of Philadelphia, and a number of other gentlemen.

The committee reported the following list of officers to the Convention, which were approved of, and the Convention was fully organized.

PRESIDENT,
A. R. MILVAINE, of Chester.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
John Ely, of Bucks.
John Landis, of Lancaster.
Col Geo. Mayer, of Lancaster.
Philip Smiser, of York.
Alchior Breneman, of Cumberland.
John R. M'Clintock, of Perry.
Dr. Let Benson, of Berks.
Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill.
John Leisinger, of Northampton.
George Brinsley, of Northumberland.
W. W. M'Dowell, of Mifflin.
James Mathers, of Juniata.
Levi B. Christ, of Union.
Wm Sloan, of Columbia.
Walter Craig, of Washington.
George Mullin, of Bedford.
John Witherspoon, of Franklin.
Davis Henderson, of Montgomery.
Benjamin Jordan, of Dauphin.
John Bossler, of Lebanon.
John Fenton, of Cambria.
James Wilson, of Adams.
J. M'Williams, of Huntingdon.
Andrew Wilcox, of Allegheny.
J. P. Eyre, of Delaware.
W. P. J. Painter, of Lycoming.
Jeremiah Church, of Clinton.
F. W. M. Blain, of Erie.
J. Chamberlain, of Cambria.
William Allison, of Centre.
John M'Card, of Bradford.
J. M. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

SECRETARIES,
Joseph Neida, of Montgomery.
R. G. Harper, of Adams.
J. W. Conly, of Columbia.
P. G. Kay, of Allegheny.
William Johnson, of Lycoming.
Israel Carpenter, of Lancaster.
W. Criswell, of Mifflin.
Lorenzo S. Lehman, of Lebanon.
Charles Lawton, of Schuylkill.
On taking the chair, Mr. Milvaine made a few happy and appropriate remarks, in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and congratulated the delegates on the cheering prospects before them.

On motion of Jos. R. Chandler, Esq., a committee of six was appointed by the President, to report an address and resolutions to the Convention. The following were the members of the committee:

Jos. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia.
Thos. E. Franklin, of Lancaster.
Sketchley Morton, of Delaware.
Jasper E. Brady, of Franklin.
J. M. Chamberlain, of Cambria.
George W. Patton, of Mifflin.
The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock, P. M.
The Convention met. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the subject, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They are warm and decided in the opinion that Henry CLAY is the only man to rescue the country from its present misrule. They recommend a National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 3d of May, 1844, to nominate a President and a Vice President; and that a delegate from each Congressional District be chosen to that Convention, at which all the Whigs are called upon to participate.

The Convention was addressed during the day by a number of distinguished gentlemen, whose remarks elicited the most enthusiastic applause. An address will shortly be published—a committee having been appointed for that purpose, composed of the following gentlemen:

Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia.
G. Guyer, of Dauphin.
Robert T. Conrad, of Philadelphia.
Gen. Samuel Alexander, of Cumberland.
Thos. E. Cochran, of York.
J. P. Denny, of Franklin.
Judge Jones, of Montgomery.
John Adams Fisher, of Dauphin.
Abraham Kauffman, of Lancaster.
Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill.
The greatest harmony prevailed, and the Convention separated in the finest feeling, inspired with the cheering hope of the triumphant success of Henry Clay.

In the evening a large and enthusiastic Clay meeting was held at the Court-house, at which several addresses were delivered, which appeared to give additional impetus to the feeling already exhibited; and the Delegates have gone to their homes, with the full determination to spare no exertion to carry out the views of the Convention, and place in the Presidential chair the Statesman of Kentucky with the same triumphant majority that in 1840 was given to the lamented Harrison.

Apportionment Bill.

Gov. Porter, as we supposed he would do, vetoed the Congressional apportionment bill on Tuesday last. He was very roughly handled by some of his loco brethren, when the message was received. Although the vote in favor of the bill was strong, we incline to the opinion, that two-thirds cannot be found in both Houses to sustain it against his veto—so that they will have to start afresh.

The following are the reasons of Gov. Porter for refusing his assent to the bill.—He boldly asserts that it is because the Whigs might have too much strength!—What an argument to be used by a Chief Magistrate!

THE VETO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
GENTLEMEN:—I regret that an imperative sense of duty compels me to return the Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approbation. This regret is increased by the consideration that I have already interposed to arrest the passage of a bill for the same purpose, and in many respects substantially the same as the present. But unpleasant as it is, I cannot yield my assent to the passage of this bill, bearing on its face such glaring objections. I beg leave to call your attention to my message of the 5th of January last, returning the former bill, entitled "An Act to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States," for the ground-work of several strong objections to the bill now before me. These objectionable features not having been changed, they operate as potently against the present as they did against the former bill.

Among them I will briefly refer to the disparity between the numbers in some of the districts. The eighteenth, for instance, embraces a population of 52,721—while the tenth has 89,103. Here is a difference of upwards of thirty-six thousand, being more than half the proper ratio for a member of Congress. Exact equality of numbers is of course unattainable in the respective districts; but a disparity, so great as this, amounts to a positive violation of the fundamental principle of representative government. If the principle be recognized that one district with less than two thirds of the population of another, shall be entitled to an equal representation, there is no limit to this injustice. Counties, and whole districts, may be in effect disfranchised, and a tyranny of the most odious kind, under the guise of law, established. I cannot assent to the recognition of so monstrous a principle.

Another leading objection, which of itself would be abundantly sufficient to induce me to withhold my sanction from this bill, is its obvious tendency to transfer the political ascendancy in the national councils to the minority in the State.—I say nothing impugning the motives of those who originated and supported this bill; but no person, in the least degree conversant with the political condition of Pennsylvania, can shut his eyes to the fact, that the political party notoriously in the minority, would under the provisions of this bill elect an equal number of members of Congress with the admitted majority, or at least within one or two of an equality. This is wrong; it is an abuse of power, neither called for nor justified by any reason that I can discover.

The constitution of the United States does not, it is true, recognize the existence of political parties, but they are inherent in the very nature of our government, and will as certainly exist as the government itself. The provision confiding to the States the designation of districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives for the national government, was intended to give to the respective States the power of sundering the arrangement of the districts to the condition of parties—and, of course, to the interest and convenience of the States.

I have been taught from my boyhood, that the safety and stability of our government depended in a great measure on the ascendancy of the great principles of human rights—for which the democratic party has steadily contended since the political revolution of 1800. I believe those principles lie at the foundation of our free institutions, and that whenever they are infringed, those institutions are endangered. I would feel unwilling to entrust the defence of those principles to such champions as would be probably elected were this bill to become a law. Give the minority their full representation; deprive them not of a single vote, but let not the whole control be surrendered into their hands. It may be possible that many of the great measures of policy which have been the peculiar boast of the democracy of the country, will owe their triumph or defeat to the delegation from Pennsylvania. It may be possible also, that the election of a President of the United States will depend on the same vote; and in view of these probable or possible contingencies, do those who believe that the political principles of the democratic party are essential to the public good, discharge their duty faithfully, by allowing their opponents to usurp the places, which in justice belong only to themselves?

I presume not to dictate to others, but cannot refrain from speaking and judging for myself. I have bailed too long in the ranks of democracy to see its standard struck down, without lifting up my arm to avert it. Were I to do so, I should feel that I had betrayed the trust reposed in me by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and was unworthy of its respect and confidence. My political career is drawing to a close, and I will not sully it, by the open or covert abandonment of the rights of my democratic fellow citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Feb. 21, 1843.

Mr. Champneys, loco Senator from Lancaster, in the debate upon the veto, remarked, that as he had voted for the bill, he was willing to assume the responsibility. There were features in this bill he did not like, but he was satisfied that no better could be obtained. He would never consent to disfranchise his constituents, on account of opinion on political subjects. A representative of the people should look to higher objects than party. He declared that he honestly and conscientiously believed the whig party in Pennsylvania to be entitled to 10, or at least 9, members of Congress; and so believing, he should oppose any bill not granting them their just rights. He considered the reasons advanced by the Governor as specious in their characters, and entitled to no force, from the fact that they were mere appeals to the political passions of Senators—appeals which, he sincerely hoped, would not be responded to by Senators on this floor.

A warm personal discussion took place in the Senate of this State on the 23d, between Senators Crabb, Spackman, and Sullivan—which, it was thought, might lead to the honorable mode of settling disputes; but as a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges made, it is presumed the matter will end there.

The Governor has nominated to the Senate James M'Diint, Esq. to be Associate Judge for Adams county.

State Central Committee.

APPOINTED AT THE LAST CONVENTION.
Jonathan Roberts, Montgomery.
George W. Toland, Philadelphia City.
Charles Gibbons, do.
Peter Rowoldt, Philadelphia County.
John A. Fisher, Dauphin.
Henry Peffer, do.
William Clark, do.
Joseph Paxton, Columbia.
James Irvin, Centre.
John Strohm, Lancaster.
Thomas H. Baird, Allegheny.
Samuel Alexander, Cumberland.
John S. Richards, Berks.

Somerville Pinkney, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar, at Annapolis, Md. died a few days ago.

The Discount on the Notes of the Banks of Pennsylvania, is getting down very much in Baltimore.
Gettysburg, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, 3 1/2
Philadelphia, 3 1/2
Pittsburg, 1 1/2
Virginia 1/2 to 2—the latter Wheeling.
Ohio, 4 1/2
Kentucky, 3
Indiana, 4 1/2
Illinois, no sale.

Ratio of Representation.—Several Counties of our State will be cut off in the number of their representatives in the Legislature by the late enumeration of taxable inhabitants in Pennsylvania.—The counties of Adams, Lancaster, Washington, each lose one member, and Philadelphia city two. Bradford, Allegheny and Schuylkill, each gain one.—The rest remain as they were before.

The New York Express says that notwithstanding the large amount of specie that has come in the Acadia, it is believed that the Great Western, on the way, will have as much on board. Already more insurance is wanted on it than the offices can take.

Florida.—By the arrival of the Steam packet St. Matthews, says the Savannah Republican of the 19th, we learn that the Military Post at Palatka, is to be broken up forthwith. This indicates that the supplies of war are not longer needed, and that therefore military operations have virtually ceased.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have proposed to the State of Maryland, to allow the latter to withdraw from the Company as a stockholder, on condition of giving up all interest in their road.—This will sink the State debt over four millions of dollars, and may possibly be agreed to by the Legislature.

Horrible Tragedy.—In the last Vicksburg Whig we find the particulars of a singularly fatal tragedy in Tehula, Holmes county, Miss.

It seems that a difficulty had existed for some time between two persons named Newman and Sanford, both citizens of Holmes. On the day on which the tragedy was enacted, Newman called at the residence of Sanford with a view of effecting a reconciliation of their differences. The parties conversed for some time, and their difference was supposed by Sanford to have been amicably adjusted. The parties shook hands and were about to separate, when Sanford's side being turned towards him Newman raised a large double barreled gun, loaded with buck shot, and fired the whole load into the abdomen of his adversary. Sanford staggered back against the wall where he was hanging on a rack and though almost in his last gasp he succeeded in leveling his gun and lodging the load in the abdomen of Newman, literally tearing out the entrails. In a few seconds after the second shot, both parties fell dead, side by side.

State Apportionments.—The House of delegates of Virginia has recently passed a bill to apportion the State for Members of Congress by a vote of 81 to 41. The IV, V, VII, VIII, and XIV, gave small Whig majorities in 1840, and the other nine were Loco Foco.—As at present arranged, the New York Tribune thinks that every District gave Loco Foco majorities last Spring. Mr. Bous, of course, is handsomely gerrymandered out of his seat.

The Legislature of Indiana has divided that State into ten Congressional Districts, but in an ordinary poll, they could not carry more than five—exactly one half. This is, therefore, a pretty reasonable division.

Louisiana has annulled her election for Congressmen in July last, and apportioned the State into four Districts. One District is certain for the Whigs—one for the Loco Focos; and the other two can be carried by the Whigs if they try—at any rate the Whigs have carried them before.

Michigan is divided into three Congressional Districts. The Whigs carried them all in 1840, and the Loco Focos ever since. The New York Tribune says that the first and second will be hard fought next November.

Amongst the extraordinary events which preceded the death of the late venerated Bishop Griswold, the following seems almost providential. At morning prayers in his family, on the morning of the day which he died, he selected and read the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, in which among other interesting passages, very remarkable under the circumstances, is the following: "According to my earnest expectations and my hope, that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all boldness, as always so, now also, Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether I be by life or by death. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. But if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labor; yet what I shall choose I wot not, for I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better nevertheless, to abide in the flesh, is more needful for you."—Boston Transcript.

A Profitable Cow.—One of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital has given this year, one thousand and thirteen gallons of milk. One other cow is calculated to have done as well, and a third has fallen but hitherto short of the other two. The cows are of common breeds, purchased of farmers in this town. The milk of the one cow, at four cents a quart, would be worth \$162 08. The keeping costs about \$75.—Horcester Spy.

A new microscope has been exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, the powers of which are said to surpass all previous instruments. It consists of six powers. The second magnifies the wings of the locust to twenty seven feet in length.—The fourth, the sting of the bee to twenty-seven feet. By the sixth, each lens in the eye of a fly is so magnified, that it appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; and a human hair, eighteen inches in diameter, or four feet in circumference.

Lucretia Mott, a Quakeress Abolitionist, is travelling in the Southern States, holding public lectures and private conversations, wherever she goes, against slavery. She is respectfully and kindly treated every where. No one offers her to molest or disturb her, but all give her a ready hearing. Such an abolitionist is a true Missionary of good. This is the right course to take; but few men would dare undertake it. Mrs. Mott is a woman of rare courage.—Gospel Banner.

An English paper states that during the late great fire in Liverpool, when property people were running hither and thither, removing their goods from the neighborhood of the conflagration, an old woman stepped calmly from her humble lodging, and in a satisfied tone, exclaimed, "Well! thank God, I've nothing to remove!"

We were yesterday shown a counterfeit Mexican dollar, which was so admirably executed as to be detected only upon the closest examination. There are two particulars in which the counterfeit differs from the genuine dollar, viz: the snake in the eagle's mouth in the counterfeit touches the A in the word Republica, which is not the case with the genuine, and the branch running before that word is split at its termination so that a part of it goes under the R, whereas in the genuine it does not reach the R. The spurious dollar is deficient in weight nearly a twelve and a half cent piece. Tested by aquafortis it does not immediately exhibit the copper, but after a short time the verdigris is plainly visible. Our citizens should keep a good look out for these counterfeits, as it is probable that many of them are in circulation.—Balt Clipper.

The fur trade of Maine amounts to \$50,000 annually.

WANTED.

On Tuesday last, at Gettysburg, by Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. Abraham Barr, of Lancaster county, to Miss Susan D. Funk, of Franklin county.

In McDonough county, Illinois, on the 29th of December, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. James Walker, formerly of this county, to Miss Nancy Allison, formerly of Washington county, Pa.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lekien, Mr. Levi Lorenz, to Miss Susanna Klunk, both of Conowago township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sacco, Mr. Samuel Hoor, to Miss Sarah Alvein, both of Abbotstown.

FARMS FOR RENT.

I WILL, on Monday the 6th of March next, on the premises, offer for RENT, at Public Outcry, my

FARM,
one mile from Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg Turnpike. I will also, at the same time and place, rent the FARM one mile south of town, on the Emmitsburg road.

M. C. CLARKSON.
Feb. 27.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President, Managers, and Treasurer for said Company, will be held at the house of George Irkes, Esq. in Abbotstown, on Wednesday the 22d day of March next, between the hours of 12, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y.
Feb. 27.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN WIEMAN, Esq. about the 6th inst. and is now in care of the subscriber, in Huntingdon township.

A Sorrel Mare,
about fifteen hands high, supposed to be about sixteen years old, and marked on the back with the saddle. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN F. WOLF.
Feb. 27.

Attention, Riflemen!

THE unorganized Volunteer Rifle Company will meet at the house of JOHN BORRER, in Menallen township, on Saturday the 11th of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to transact the business of the Company, as we have 47 signers to the Constitution, and a majority of them have bound themselves in obligations to take the materials for the uniform as soon as they can be procured, which will be sent for immediately.

A punctual attendance is expected.
P. KETTOMEN, Capt. pro tem.
Feb. 27.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE undersigned would inform the Printers and Publishers that they have commenced the Manufacturing of TYPE, of almost every description, at their Foundry, north west corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Fourth Story. They have at present a variety of beautiful Book Fonts ready for casting, which they are enabled to offer to the trade at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than any of their competitors.

They would also call the attention of Printers to the fact, that they are practical Type Founders, having had from twenty to twenty-five years experience in the different branches of the trade. Their moulds and matrices are all new, made by themselves, and expressly for their own use.

The business will be conducted under the superintendence of Lewis Pelouze, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The highest price allowed for old type in exchange for new.
Communications addressed to Lewis Pelouze, north west corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.
Feb. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, at the house of JOHN CRESS, in Strahan township, Adams county, all the personal property of said JOHN CRESS, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Hogs,
2 Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gear, Windmill, a lot of Pine Boards, Oak Posts, a quantity of Charcoal, Saddle trees, a lot of Maple Wood, ready split, Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, Potatoes by the bushel, also, Beds and Bedding, Bureau, Sence, Stoves, and a variety of other Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given and terms made known by

DAVID ZIEGLER, Assignee.
Feb. 20.

A credit will be given.

APPEALS FOR 1843.

State and County Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the taxable inhabitants within the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, either for State or County purposes, that the Board of Revision for said County, will hold the Appeals for 1843, at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 9th, 10th and 11th days of March next, for the purpose of hearing all persons who may apply for redress, and to grant such relief as to them shall appear just and reasonable.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Clerk.
Feb. 6.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 50
Wheat,	70 to 75
Rye,	50 to 53
Corn,	41 to 45
Oats,	21 to 22
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 6 00
Hams,	7 to 8
Lard,	5 to 6

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

Washington, Feb. 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This morning, on entering the Hall of the House, my attention was directed to the desk of Mr. Adams; on which was a reel, with a petition around it, half a mile in length, signed by fifty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three persons of South Massachusetts asking Congress to pass such laws and propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery. The venerable gentleman sat behind this petition "as calm as a summer's morn'g"]

Mr. Gasline presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting their Representatives and instructing their Senators to use their exertions to reverse the act passed by Congress in 1835, granting pensions for five years to certain widows of officers of the Revolutionary War. On his motion a bill having this object in view was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Adams asked the general consent of the House to present his petition; but objection was made by several gentlemen.

The bill to authorize the re issue of the outstanding Treasury notes, if the wants of the Treasury should make it necessary, was taken up.

Mr. Barnard proposed his bill—herefore introduced—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow fifteen millions of dollars from the State banks, at an interest of six per cent.

On motion of Mr. Bates, the committee rose, for the purpose of enabling

Mr. Fillmore to submit a resolution that the debate shall cease at three o'clock.

The previous question having been moved and seconded, the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution. And it was adopted—yeas 83, nays 80.

The House again went into committee.

Mr. Wise rose for the purpose of addressing the committee. Having spoken for three minutes, the hour arrived for the termination of the debate.

The amendment of Mr. Cushing—the Exchequer bill—was rejected of course—yeas 88, nays 98.

The amendment of Mr. Barnard was rejected, yeas 34, nays 105.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the Committee rose, and the Treasury Note bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the bill was passed—yeas 111, nays 51.

The bill to bring into the Treasury monies received by certain public officers before they can be disbursed, was also passed.

Mr. Adams moved to suspend the Rules to offer his mammoth memorial. It was rejected.

[On the 22d, Mr. Adams made an attempt to suspend the rules to get his mammoth petition before the House; but it was refused, by a vote of 100 to 80.]

IN SENATE—Feb. 21.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

This Bill came up upon the question, 'Shall it pass?'

Mr. Dayton addressed the Senate briefly upon the merits of the bill, and gave his reasons for voting against it. These reasons were that the character of the bill under consideration was unprecedented; that it would be dangerous to pass the bill; that General Jackson was the last man to merit the passage of such a bill; that it would be better to excuse the humble rather than the more distinguished offender, &c. It was stated that no bill had ever passed Congress of a character like the present.

Mr. Berrien said a few words explaining his vote against the bill.

Mr. Conrad expressed himself disgusted with this eternal sycophancy to one man. State Legislatures had passed Resolutions upon this subject without at all examining into the merits of the question. For one, he would rather that his arm should be severed from his body, than vote for such a Bill. He was tired and heartily sick of the sycophancy and servility paid to Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Linn thought this last remark was personal, and desired an explanation.

Mr. Conrad assured the Senate that there was nothing personal in his remark. He spoke of the state of public sentiment, and as one incident of this he would refer to the recommendation of the President made in his annual Message to pay Gen. Jackson a fine of three thousand dollars, mingled up with grave State matters.

Mr. Linn was satisfied, and the bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, White, Woodbridge.—20.

Anti Repudiation.—In the Senate of Indiana, on the 11th inst., a joint resolution declaring that the State of Indiana has no idea of repudiating any portion of her State debts, and giving the reasons which have caused the failure on her part to pay her interest as it becomes due, was passed by a vote of 25 to 7.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says, 'Let no one be deceived—the Bankrupt Law will be repealed.'

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At a joint meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening the 18th February, 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President of the United States, Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, was called to the Chair, and Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia, and John C. Clark, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, on behalf of a joint committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider what measures should be adopted, made a report, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted. The report is in the following words, viz:—

"Whereas the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President in various parts of the Union; and it having been referred by them to the Whig Members of Congress to designate the time and place of holding said Convention: therefore

"Resolved, That the Whig members of Congress, concurring in the expediency of the proposed Convention, and yielding to the wishes expressed that they should designate the time and place, do respectfully recommend that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States, be held at the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1844, and that the said Convention be composed of Delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky., it was

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers."

R. H. BAYARD, Chairman.

ALEX. H. H. STUART, Sec'y.

JOHN C. CLARK, Sec'y.

Henry Clay in Lancaster County.—The Lancaster Examiner publishes the proceedings of a meeting held in that city on the 18th inst. and says, "as being the first gathering of the friends of Henry Clay in this city, it may be considered a fair test of the Great Statesman's popularity with our citizens. Nor have we been disappointed in the result, except that the meeting was twice as large as we had anticipated. Both of Mr. Reed's large rooms were crowded on the occasion, and the enthusiasm and good feeling prevailing throughout the evening, recalled to mind some of the stirring scenes of the 'Tipppecanoe Campaign.' Nor was it the least striking feature in this large meeting, that it was composed of the same true and well tried men who bore the heat and burden of that ever memorable campaign, in this country. This of itself is a cheering omen of the future. The friends of Henry Clay are laboring in the same cause, and to advance the same great measures of public policy, for which they banded in 1810. They will achieve a victory no less brilliant in 1844."

Mr. Clay in the South.—The Charleston Courier regrets that Mr. Clay could not, by reason of existing engagements, extend his journey through the South by way of Charleston, and adds:—

"This is the more to be lamented, as from the turn that political matters have been recently taking, it may have been particularly opportune that Mr. Clay should have mingled with our people and partaken of their hospitalities. For we verily believe that if we fail in giving to the Presidency the great statesman of the South, few South Carolinians would be found unwilling to take a brave, bold, gallant, high minded man of genius—such a man, for instance, as Henry Clay, as their second choice."

The New York Union has the following paragraph:

Changes in the Cabinet.—In no way heed the ten thousand and one rumors of changes in the Cabinet. A change in the Treasury Department will no doubt take place soon after the adjournment of Congress; beyond this, further change is, as yet, entirely unsettled, not determined upon, neither will be, until this Congress ends.

Tariff Resolutions.—The following are the resolutions passed in the House of Representatives of this State on Friday, by a vote of 77 to 11:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress, at its present or any other session, in relation to the Tariff, which would be calculated to disturb its permanency in future, or induce the belief any where, that a well regulated system of duties is not regarded as a part of the policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the compromise of the Tariff by the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, may be regarded as one of the causes which has produced not only the embarrassed state of the finances, but also operated ruinously upon the great manufacturing interests of the country, and to a great extent destroyed our home industry, the only true sources of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a Tariff based upon such principles as shall raise revenue to meet all the demands on the treasury, and at the same time by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures, &c.

agricultural productions, afford adequate protection to these great interests, is not only constitutional, but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us independent as a nation, in war and in peace.

Resolved, That we regard the farming and manufacturing interests not as antagonistic, as some erroneously contend, but as one and the same, the former producing the raw material, and the manufacturer furnishing him a home market both for that, and the other productions of his farm.

Resolved, That the doctrine of free trade, in order to operate justly, must be reciprocal, and that the theories of British writers on the subject find their own refutation in the policy constantly pursued by that nation, of imposing higher duties, for the protection of all her agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of this House, to one of our Senators, and one of our Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present the same to each of their respective Houses.

The following is the final vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Apple, Avery, Bacon, Bailey, Balmer, Balsbaugh, Barrett, Bean, Beiler, Bell, Blair, Bond, Boswell, Brindley, Brooke, Bush, Carson, Craig, Cummins, Deal, DeFord, Dickey, Elwell, Ferguson, Foreman, Frederick, Glenn, Goodwin, Hechler, Hill, Hinckman, Hood, Holtz, James, Karna, Kennedy (Heaver) Kennedy (Cumb) Kerr, (Mercer) Kerr, (Monroe) Linton, Livingston, Long, Lowry, Loy, M. Cashin, McCulloch, McEwen, McKimmon, McWilliams, Marshall, Morgan, Morris, Myers, Parker, Parsh, Postlethwaite, Reber, Robinson, Rockhill, Rounfold, Rush, Sheridan, Sherwood, Sipes, Skinner, Snyder, Stone, Storer, Thompson, Trego, Tustin, Walter, Warfel, Whitman, Wright (Speaker)—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Bancroft, Clinton, Elton, Hancock, Kline, M'Kiddle, Moore, Overfield, Pottiger, Russell, Shank—11.

Schools in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—We learn from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, that the whole number of school districts in the State, on the first Monday of June, 1842, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia) was 1,113; the number of accepting districts paid during the year, 908; the number of those that reported 861; all but 44 districts have made their annual report. Last year there were 183 districts which had not made their report at the termination of the year—This promptness may in part be attributed to the Act of the 18th March, 1842, which prohibits the Superintendent from issuing his order on the State Treasurer in favor of any School District, until their report has been made, as required by the act of the 13th of June, 1836. The whole number of schools in the repudiating districts is 6,116; the number of schools yet required, 554; the average number of months taught in these schools, 5 months and nine days; the number of male teachers, 5176; and of female, 2,316.

Western Men.—Our attention was attracted at H. S. Edman's Pork House, by one of the large specimens of Western Men that we have seen for many a day. He was unloading a splendid lot of Hogs, and we thought at once of the famous remark of Dr. Johnson, "Who slays fat oxen should himself be fat."

He said his name was Crispin, from Highland county, and that none of his family were ashamed to have the world know their ages or weights. He weighed 296 lbs., his sister 276, and his four boys 952 lbs., making an aggregate of 1724 lbs. for the six, averaging 287½ lbs. each. We did not stop to take the weight of his Hogs.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Coal.—A little more than twenty years ago the only coal consumed in the United States was imported from England. Anthracite coal was scarcely known except among the fossils of the naturalist, although now so common and constituting so large a portion of the aggregate wealth of our country.

About the time when business was just reviving from the shocks of the last war, during which the lesson of a wise attention to our own resources had been urged by that best of teachers, necessity, the immense coal region of Pennsylvania attracted attention. The coal trade may be dated from 1820, during which year 365 tons were mined at Mauch Chunk and sent to market; and this was the total of the American anthracite trade up to that period. Twenty-two years after, in 1842, the amount of coal sent to market from the anthracite region had increased to 1,500,000 tons. Until 1825 the operations in this production were confined to the Lehigh region, but during that year the immense Schuylkill tract was opened. Subsequently, various other favorable spots were worked, and additional sources will no doubt increase with the consumption. From merely domestic uses it has become a necessary article in our manufactures, and the vast mineral wealth of our country, by its aid, is rapidly becoming available.

Missouri.—A dispute has arisen between the State of Missouri and the State Bank of that State. It appears the Governor borrowed of the Bank seventy thousand dollars, payable in twelve months. The committee who have examined the subject, report that the Governor had no authority to borrow money at a shorter period than fifty years, and they, therefore, repudiate the payment before that time, but advise that the Legislature do provide the means to pay the interest.

Of the late Commodore Hull it is said that he was the first man of any nation that took an English frigate in fair and single fight.

From the Albany Argus.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Great Land Slide at Troy, Forty Lives Lost, several Buildings Destroyed.

We have accounts of a fearful calamity at Troy occasioned by a land slide, scarcely inferior in extent, and it feared even more destructive of life, than that which occurred several years ago.

The slide occurred south of the former one, on the same hill—the avalanche crushing and nearly burying several frame buildings at the foot of the hill, and extending quite across Main street.

The verbal accounts vary in particulars, but all concur in representing the loss of life and the scene of distress as terrible beyond description. The following letter from a correspondent furnishes all the particulars as yet within reach:

Troy, Feb. 17, half past 5, p. m.

Messrs. Croswell.—Our city has been again visited with an awful calamity. Another terrible avalanche has swept houses and families away in its course of destruction. It is useless to attempt to particularize when it is utterly impossible to do so on this mournful occasion. Suffice it to say, that the earth slide occurred in the immediate vicinity of the terrible avalanche of 1837, about four o'clock this afternoon, covering acres of ground at the base of the hill, and crushing to atoms some ten or twelve houses, nearly all occupied. Whole families have perished, and the only warning they received was the death blow that carried them into eternity.

I have just left the ruins to communicate to you these few lines. There, all is panic and confusion. Eight or ten dead bodies have already been taken out from the ruins, and how many alive or partially injured I cannot tell. The crowds are moving in masses from spot to spot, and in the centre of each the mortal remains of some one who has perished, are being carried from the scene of destruction to some more suitable place. The municipal officers are on the spot, doing all that is possible to be done to rescue the living, if any are yet to be found, and to take care of the dead.—When I left, the smoke was gushing from the smouldering ruins, and several horse companies were there.

Let me assure you that the scene presents an awful and melancholy sight.—Babies in their cradles, mothers with their children in their arms, and stalwart men, who but two hours ago breathed freely and in health, have been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed were nearly all new, and had but recently been erected. They were tenanted principally by poor and industrious mechanics.

I will state for the information of your distant readers, that the centre of the avalanche was at the head of Washington street, a little below what has usually been termed the 'five points' of this city.

The names of the families that have perished, that I have been able to learn are, Birdsell, (the father, the son of a Major Birdsell, who was shot some years ago, near the arsenal in Albany) Day, Kelley, and some others that I cannot now recollect.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following slip from the Troy Budget:—

DAILY TROY BUDGET EXTRA.

Feb. 17—6 p. m.

Awful Catastrophe.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another land slide occurred from the hill (Mt. Ida) where the awful catastrophe of January 1, 1837, transpired, exceeding in extent and consequences that memorable disaster.

Some eight or ten dwellings, occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed there were not less than thirty or forty persons, only ten or twelve of whom escaped.

Within an hour, nine bodies had been dug from the ruins—five of which were without life, one partially injured, and three not beyond recovery.

Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the destruction of life would have been still greater; as many occupants of the houses were absent at their labor or elsewhere.

A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses, and load of wood were buried beneath the earth.

We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of horrible desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetrating the earth and clearing away the fragments of buildings.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday morning's mail from the South brought the painful intelligence of the sudden death by a rail road accident, of B. W. Hall, Esq. who has for many years past resided at 'Entaw,' in Baltimore county, near this city. Mr. H. accompanied by his relative, Isaac Trimble, Esq. left here on Thursday last for South Carolina, and met his death while travelling on the Wilmington (N. C.) Railroad, on Sunday last. A letter from Mr. Trimble states that Mr. Hall was so severely injured by the breaking of the axle-tree of the car, that he expired in a short time afterwards. It would appear that there were about thirty persons in the car, none of whom were injured except Mr. H.—Balt. Amer.

Try it.—It is said that, by putting a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into the tea-pot, you will make the tea infuse in one half the time.

The Senate of Michigan have rejected the bill to abolish capital punishment which lately passed the House of Representatives of that State.

The Somers Mutiny.—No little censure

has been bestowed on Capt. Mackenzie for not attempting to carry the principal mutineers into St. Thomas or some nearer port. The following testimony elicited on Friday by the Judge Advocate from sailing master M. C. Perry, himself a youth, shows the aspect in which this part of the case would naturally be viewed by the officers of the Navy.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Q.—Was it discussed at the council of officers if the vessel could be carried to St. Thomas or any nearer port?

A.—Yes, it was; and I said I would rather go overboard than to go to St. Thomas for protection; I would never agree to anything of that kind. I said also that it would be impossible to take the vessel to any port.

Q.—Why did you say you would sooner go overboard than seek protection at St. Thomas?

A.—Because it would have been disgraceful to the United States and to the Navy, and particularly to the officers of the brig. If an American man of war could not protect itself, there would be no use in having them.

Counterfeit Money.—A large quantity of spurious coin, consisting principally of eagles, half eagles, half dollars, and Mexican dollars has lately been put in circulation in Canada and the northern part of the state of New York. The imitation of the dies is so perfect and the tone or ring of the metal so much like that of the genuine coins, that the most experienced persons—bank officers and others—have been deceived. One of the Canada banks received £1,500 (\$6,000) before the imposition was detected. The dollars are manufactured from German silver and coated with pure silver by the electro-galvanic process. The counterfeits of the gold coins are of platinum gilded by the same process, and the tone or ring of the metal is very similar to that of gold. The detection is very difficult.

Mexico.—A letter published in the Charleston Mercury, dated on board the United States brig Dolphin, January 26th, on her arrival off Vera Cruz, states that the Commander in Chief of the Mexican Squadron refused her Commander any communication with the Consul at Campeche, and that in consequence he had proceeded to the above place, in order to obtain from our Minister, Gen. Thompson, at Mexico, his instructions whether at all hazards to attempt a communication with the Consul or whether he should return with the vessel under his command to Pensacola.

Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi.

One of the most extraordinary instances of the power of his eloquence, was his speech at Harrodsburg, in defence of Mordough and others. On that occasion Redding, the fomentor of the affray, appeared as the prosecutor. Against him as the real murderer, the orator directed his most venomous shafts. The first effect produced on his victim was an insolent defiance—the next of resentment; but as the storm of sarcasm and denunciation thickened in violence and increased in fury, hurling like hail around his devoted head—as his unrelenting executioner led him to the brink of eternity and pointed out to the torments prepared for the false perjured soul—the victim trembled with emotion, and finally, unable to control his agony of shame and humiliation, buried his face in his hands, and burst into convulsive sobs.—That was a triumph of genius not surpassed by the most splendid efforts of Cicero.

His speech on that occasion infinitely surpassed in eloquence the published copy of it—the latter having been written out from memory, at the request of the publisher, long after it was delivered.—His success before juries is very great, and cannot be more strikingly exemplified than by the following anecdote.—He was engaged in a case pending in a circuit, east of Pearl river, where juries are usually composed of men who shape their verdicts in their own language, leaving to the court the irksome task of moulding them into a legal form. On this occasion the jury were so captivated with P's eloquence and humor that they confounded him with the defendant whom he represented, and brought in their verdict in these words—We, the jury, find for lawyer Prentiss, and plaintiff to pay the costs, which of course unsettled the gravity of the court bar, and audience, as it has done that of all who have heard it related since.—N. O. Tropic.

Hard Money Times.—At a respectable sale a week or two ago, in Pike county Missouri, (says the Hannibal Journal,) the following named articles were sold at the prices annexed:

3 good horses, each	\$1 50
1 large ox	121
5 cows, 2 small steers, 1 calf, the lot	25
20 sheep, each	131
24 hogs, lot	75
Dining table	50
1 night day clock	2 50
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 cwt., lot	5 00
3 stacks of hay, each	25
1 stack of fodder	25

'Truly,' adds that paper, 'we are beginning to feel the benefits which flowed from the destruction of the old United States Bank—the consequent influx of worthless paper, and the ultimate return to purely specie currency. The rich may well rejoice at a policy that more than trebles their wealth—but as for the poor, God help them!'

Joe Smith.—This distinguished humbug has upon the true plan to increase the converts to Mormonism, as it is said that he has recently sent out a large number of female preachers of 'great talent and surprising beauty.' They will do more to keep up the delusion than could all the men in Christendom.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

New York, Monday, P. M.

Messrs. Hadden have just arrived express from Boston, with the News per Acadia up to the 4th Feb'y.

British Parliament.—On Thursday the 24 instant the British Parliament was opened by commission. The Queen not being present, the occasion lost much of its customary interest. The royal speech was read, as is usual on such occasions, by the Lord Chancellor.

The following passage occurs in it:

'By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.'

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would on an early day, move an address to her Majesty, praying that a free pardon might be extended to all persons who had been transported from Upper and Lower Canada for political offences.

Mr. Villiers gave notice that he would on an early day, move for an inquiry into the present Corn Laws, with a view to their total and immediate repeal. [Hear, hear.]

Sir Charles Metcalf.—The new Governor general of Canada, Sir Charles Metcalf, and suite, will leave Liverpool in the steamship Columbia, which sails from this port on the 4th of March next.

The ascertainment of the Queen is expected to take place in March or the beginning of April.

Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's Secretary, was shut in open day near the Horse Guard, on the 20th ult.

Money is very abundant, and the position of the Bank of England as regards bullion is excellent. The Bank has upwards of eleven million sterling in its coffers, or rather more than one half of the circulation. There have been times during the first three years when the stock of bullion has not amounted to more than a sixth or seventh of the circulation. The rate of discount for first rate bids may be quoted from 1½ to 2 per cent.

On the 13th ult., a dreadful hurricane occurred on the British Coast. A number of vessels were cast away and many lives lost.

On Thursday Sir Robert Peel made a speech in the House of Commons, in which the following passage occurs:—

'Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honorable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace, except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we entirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade—if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona fide American. [Hear, hear.] We claim the right to know whether a greivous wrong has not been offered to the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag, be really what she seems to be. With such a principle recognized, neither the revenue nor commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant. But I know that the United States do literally exercise this right in the seas adjacent to their own coast: I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under suspicious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and, knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. Therefore, Sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) in his despatch of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to declare that that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the government of the United States. I know, I think, too well, what is the ability and what the keenness of a Secretary of State in the United States, to believe that if doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain fourteen months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles.'

A pamphlet has been issued at Washington, which is attributed by some to Mr. Benton, and which assails Mr. Calhoun and his friends with much violence. It asserts that Mr. Calhoun 'does not intend to abide by a National Convention' that his 'object is to pick a quarrel with the Democracy,' and for the party to take him, or else incur the evil of 'dissension or secession'; that, 'if he fails in this, he is resolved to divide the party, and march his division over to the Federalists'; that 'he will next sanction the measure of assumption'; that 'he will give up State rights'; and that thus a treaty will be offered between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun. The Globe describes the affair as 'a trick of the enemy.'